

## Fifty Teams of Miners Will Show Rescue Work

**Third National Safety Meet of Its Kind Will  
Be Held on San Francisco Exposition  
Grounds September 23 and 24.**

use of the rescue apparatus and in first-aid work. During the last four years

the bureau has thus trained more than 25,000 miners, all of whom are now equipped to conduct rescue or first-aid work.

In the short period last year during which the crews of the bureau's cars were able to conduct active training, 2,824 miners were visited at 100 stations, 25,229 attended the lectures and demonstrations, 5,826 were given mine rescue and 5,790 first-aid instruction and training.

**Mine Rescue Stations.**

As a result of the example set by the Bureau of Mines, many of the mine operators have begun to set up rescue stations in which safety is considered of first importance. It is estimated that 170 mining companies have individually

more companies, established seventy-six mine-rescue stations at which there have been installed 1,300 sets of oxygen breathing apparatus for use in rescue work, besides the auxiliary equipment for first-aid and fire-fighting work. There are also twelve mine-rescue cars now operated by individual mining companies about their own local properties.

Van H. Manning, acting director of the Bureau of Mines, declares that the work of saving lives of the men is still in its infancy.

"The loss of life in the different branches of the mining industry is a disaster of the first magnitude," Mr. Starnes said. "It calls for more extended inquiries on the part of the Federal government and a proper dissemination of the results obtained; it calls for more stringent police supervision of the industry; it calls for more determined co-operative effort on the part of both the miners and the mine owners in the way of making and enforcing safety regulations."

**Demonstrations Are Needed.**

"A large proportion of the men entering the mines of the United States each year come from the farms and villages of the European countries," Mr. Starnes said. "They are unfamiliar with our language, our institutions, our laws, and know little

or nothing of mining. A majority of the men now working in the coal mines of the United States speak very little English. It is, therefore, difficult to reach these men through publications, even when the latter are prepared in the most simple and elementary manner.

The plan most successfully used by the employees of the Bureau of Mines in reaching and instructing these men is through giving actual working demonstration in mine rescue, first aid and other safety measures and methods, and the giving of lectures illustrated with lantern slide pictures which contrast the safe and dangerous methods of doing the same thing.

Lectures and demonstrations, local inter-

Work of this kind develops a new interest in the safety work among the miners and following the movements of each of the rescue cars this interest on the part of the miners is shown in their call for the publications which treat of mine-safety work. So far as it has gone, this educational work is assuredly developing safer and better mining, and the leaders among the miners express

the belief that if carried forward on a larger scale the work cannot fail to develop also better citizenship among these miners.

**Expressed in Money Value.**

"No one likes to estimate the money value of a human life, but at times it becomes necessary to do this. Daily in working out the economics of compensation acts. It is a reasonable estimate that during the past ten years more than 30,000 men have been killed in connection with the accidents in the mining industry in this country. If we estimate the number injured or who have suffered from bad health conditions, it

is impossible to estimate the number of men with health shattered through these conditions who have had to give up their work years before their natural time, or the number of dependents who have suffered thereby.

"If it is assumed that each human life lost is valued at \$3,000, it will be seen that the deaths alone in the mines have cost in the ten years \$30,000,000.

"As to the metal mines, metallurgical plants and quarrying operations, unfor-

Unfortunately, there is little reliable data regarding health conditions in the United States; yet there are sufficient local and national statistics to indicate that occupational diseases is even greater than the accident rate.

"Whatever may be the value put on a human life in arranging for a reasonable compensation, the loss of life and labor are national in their extent and character and fall ultimately upon the general public as representing the consumers of mineral products.

"It is important, therefore, not only from a humanitarian standpoint but from the standpoint of economics

that everything possible should be done to reduce the loss of life and labor in the mining industry, both through prevention of accidents and through the improvement of health conditions. It is also a matter of decided importance to the public from both the standpoints that these improvements should be brought about at a minimum cost and in a minimum time."

## U. S. GETTING CORNER ON DIAMOND MARKET

This Nation Is Practically Only Buyer  
of Precious Stones—Imports from  
Germany via Holland.

London, July 24.—There is one export  
from Germany, which is quite black and

from Germany which is quite lively and difficult to check—that of diamonds. When war broke out the syndicate in Berlin which buys the diamonds from Southwest Africa found itself with a stock of \$7,500,000 worth. These are being cut for very low wages by craftsmen in Belgium and sold via Holland to the United States.

The United States is practically the only country buying diamonds now, and the Germans know that the American appetite for them is amazing. Most of

The De Beers stock from South Africa also has gone to the United States, and good judges anticipate a scarcity of diamonds when peace is declared.

The De Beers has also stopped. The mines in South Africa have closed down, their engineering staffs are disbanded, and their native laborers have been repatriated.

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Barnardville, N. J.—Bernhard Mayer has been made an offer to stand for two years of \$100 a pound for Cordobaescott, a year-old registered Holstein bull. Mayer estimates that the bull will weigh 2,000 pounds in two years, and therefore

WILLIAM W. WILSON, JR.